THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV. NUMBER 22 | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 30, 1887. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD MAY.

MR. R. Parry, Professor of the Patna College, it is rumoured, will be appointed to officiate as Principal of that Institution, *vice* Mr. Ewbank, on furlough.

HUMANITY on the ascendant. The Celestials have under consideration a project of law for preserving game in the Punjab.

MEHAR ALI, President of the District Board of Hoshiarpur, and a leading Mussalman, who was convicted, by the Divisional Judge, of concocting riots, and sentenced to death, followed by forfeiture of his property to the Crown, has been acquitted by the Chief Court, on appeal. Mr. Phillip should fire off his pop gun in the *Calcutta Review* to protest against this letting loose of murderers, and injuring the tone of Mofussil smartness.

A CUTTACK CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* telegraphs that a pamphlet regarding Mr. Beames' proceedings in Orissa is being got ready for distribution. The *Amritabazar* will be supplemented, we suppose. The more the merrier.

SOME well meaning Indian gentlemen in Bombay have organized a movement in order to prevent the wholesale destruction of cows and female buffaloes. A meeting was held at Bombay on the 17th ultimo, presided over by Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hurry Deshmukh, at which a lecture on the subject was delivered. At the end of the lecture, a Committee was appointed to take such measures for the protection of cows and female buffaloes as may be thought necessary. It was proposed and carried unanimously that a petition on the subject be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Empress of India, on the Jubilee day through the proper channel. We can very well anticipate what the answer will be.

MR. CROWE, Sessions Judge of Puna, in a recent speech, observed that he had received a few days ago a letter from the Commandant of one of the regiments of Native Infantry at Bombay, in which he stated he was anxious to obtain a regiment under the command of a young Deccan Mahratta of good family on condition that he had passed through the ranks. Mr. Crowe had the authority of His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, for saying that encouragement should be given to sons of Sirdars and Mahratta gentlemen, who might desire to serve their Queen and country by entering the Military Service. We trust His Royal Highness's idea about an Indian Sandhurst will take a practical shape on His Highness's return from England, where His Highness will have the benefit of other people's advice.

RUSSIA proposes to press forward vigorously with the construction of the Samarkand Railway from the Caspian Sea to the Amu Daria. It is stated that when the line is finished, it will be possible to make a journey from Paris to Samarkand in seven days. The line will commence at Ouzoun-Ada, a small port on the Caspian, the distance from that point to the Amu Daria being in round figures 625 miles. Of this distance, 543¾ miles of line are now completed, and open for the conveyance of passengers and goods. The present terminus of the line is Tcharghoni, to which place it was completed on the 30th November, 1886. The construction of the line was commenced by General Arrenkoff in May, 1885, and 418¾ miles were completed in eighteen months. Not only was the permanent way laid through to Tchardighoni in the course of the eighteen months, but houses and cottages for *employes*, a line of telegraph, and sand-sheds were also established. The object of the sand-sheds is, of course, to protect the line against sand-storms, which constitute one of the difficulties with which it has to deal. Active preparations have been made for the construction of the remaining section to the Amu-Daria. General Arrenkoff expects to complete the whole line through to Amu-Daria by November 15th.

THE Duke of Connaught, says *Truth*, receives £6,600 a year as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, but there are so many perquisites attached to the post that the real emolument may be estimated at £10,000. The Duke also receives a Parliamentary allowance of £25,000 a year, and this is not diminished while he holds the Indian command, as it most assuredly ought to be. A Bill, authorising the Duke's return to this country for the Jubilee, is now before Parliament. One would like to know whether the Duke is to receive his full pay and allowances during the term of his absence from India, and also whether his travelling expenses home and back are to be paid by the country. The Bill is chiefly objectionable, because it sets a very bad precedent, and, as Sydney Smith used to say, people are always ready to quote and make use of an evil precedent. The Bill has been passed though.

TUESDAY, 24TH MAY.

THE Sultan, the papers say, has just had 130 ladies of the seraglio vaccinated. The Italian physician employed for the purpose was not permitted to see the faces of the fair subjects of the operation, who were carefully concealed behind a screen, putting their arms through a slit. How cruel! The physician should have refused the job. Can vaccination be of any effect unless the vaccinator sees the faces of the vaccinees. Perhaps the apprehension was that he would have bungled in the operation if he had been bewitched by the charming faces.

THE office of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, is abolished. The constitution is sanctioned of an office designated Consulting Office for Railways, Central Division. The Government control over the Nagpur and Midland Railways will be exercised through this office.

A BI-WEEKLY mail service has been established between Prome and Mandalay.

A *Gazette* notice is given of an agreement being made with the Siamese Government for reciprocal free trade on the Burma and Siam frontier, with the exception of duties on salt and articles liable to excise when produced in India. Both Governments also reserve to themselves the right to make regulations for the importation of arms and ammunition.

A TERRIBLE military tragedy is reported from Karachi. At one o'clock in the morning, on May 20, a sepoy of the 26th Native Infantry, having possessed himself of forty rounds of ammunition, twenty of his own, and twenty abstracted from the pouch of a comrade, ran amok through the lines. He first shot two sepoys who were asleep in the verandah of the barrack. One was killed on the spot, and the other expired an hour afterwards. The alarm was sounded, and the regiment turned out, but it being dark, nothing could be done until daylight, when several detachments were told off to search for him. In the meantime, the murderer proceeded to the soldiers' bazaar and shot three Bunias, who were asleep outside their houses; two were killed, and a third died from the effects of his wounds an hour afterwards. The murderer then proceeded towards the Maidan at the back of the Native Infantry Lines, and shot five cartmen, four of whom were killed, and one died on the way to hospital. Finding the regiment had turned out, he made for a stone enclosure, where under cover, he fired many rounds. Lieutenant Leigh worked round to the rear of the enclosure and fired four shots at him, but he failed to hit the murderer. Colonel Ross, Commanding the Regiment, called for volunteers to rush upon him, and two sepoys stepped forth, and rushed for him, but the murderer shot himself in the heart when they were within six yards of him.

NEWS from Herat states that all is quiet there, and the Amir is retaining his authority without any probability of disturbance.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has intimated to the Deputy Commissioners of the Hanthawaddy, Tharawaddy, and Shwaygyeen districts that, unless a marked improvement is made in suppressing dakaity and other violent crimes in these districts within the next four months, severe notice will be taken. All very well for superior officers to threaten "severe notice." But what can the Deputies, poor fellows, do? They are really helpless, and would very likely like to see the chief come, and do what can be done. No ordinary dakaits these, but men fighting for their hearth and home, and all that is dear to them in life. An official "severe notice" will not put them down.

THE Chemical Examiner to the Bengal Government urges the necessity of legislation to prevent the sale of arsenic, in consequence of the large number of cases in which this poison is annually detected in the viscera of both human beings and cattle. In no less than 77 per cent. of the cases examined was arsenic detected. Arsenic is the poison used most in homicide and opium in suicide. The Legislature should also prevent chilblain in this weather.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MAY.

THE Indo-European Telegraph Company complains against the management of the Indian lines with regard to the time occupied in the transmission of messages. At the late meeting, Colonel Holland said that, if the management of the Indian Government lines were equal to that of the Company's, a message from India should arrive in about 40 to 41 minutes, instead of, on an average, upwards of two hours, as was the case at present.

THE chief Commissioner of Burma has definitely proposed to the Government of India that the Ruby Mines should be leased for a term of 5½ years to Messrs. Streeter and Company, who last year made the highest offer to Government, *viz.*, four lakhs per annum. So after all the protestations of Government, Streeter & Co. have got what the newspaper said months ago they would get.

THE *Sind Times* finds that the monthly exports of wheat from Karachi "have dwindled down to Rs. 27, 000, whereas they used to be Rs. 27, 00, 000 at one time." What may the reason be?

A LARGE and influential body of merchants connected with the Midlands trade, propose to connect Birmingham and Bristol by an improved system of canals, navigable by vessels of 200 tons.

THERE is a proposal to start a Mahomedan newspaper in Europe, to advocate the interest of the Mahomedan community. It will be printed in two languages, English and French, and occasionally some of its important articles will be translated into Arabic. The journal will be called "The Mahomedan Voice in Europe."

IN reply to Mr. J. F. O'Brein, who asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether any native newspaper from Madras was filed in the office of the Secretary of State for India, Sir John Gorst informed the House of Commons that such was not done, but that the contents of the Vernacular Press in all parts of India were regularly brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Is it not time that files of at least some of the Native edited papers be preserved in the India Office?

A BELGIAN lady editor is looking forward to celebrating her journalistic jubilee. Mme. Papp has now been editing the *Journal de Bruges* for the space of half a century. The paper, which is a flourishing daily sheet, was founded by her husband, a well-known Belgian Geographer.

THE *American Grocer* MAKES A CURIOUS calculation as to what it costs to smoke. Basing its calculation on revenue returns, it shows that the United States pays every year for cigars and cigarettes 186,500,000 dols, and 20,000,000 dols. for tobacco smoked in pipes. To this it adds the cost of chewing tobacco, 50,000,000 dols, bringing the entire tobacco bill for the year up to 256,500,000 dols. The total loss from fires in the United States last year was 120,000,000 dols., so that tobacco costs more than twice as much as all the fires, great conflagrations included. The cost is about one twentieth of spirit, and the harm infinitesimal.

THE Glasgow Chamber of Commerce by 88 against 58 has declared its belief "that the trade bounties and protective tariffs of other countries are operating prejudicially upon the trade of Great Britain and Ireland," and its opinion "that the question should be considered whether by means of some change in our fiscal relations with these countries or otherwise, relief can be obtained."

AN action for libel has been brought by the editor of the Berlin *Volks Zeitung* against Prince Bismarck on account of a speech in the Reichstag in which he attacked the newspaper in question. The court declared that the matter was not in its jurisdiction, as Prince Bismarck is a German General, and, therefore, only amenable to a military tribunal. The plaintiff has appealed.

SAYS the *Englishman* "we understand that the Government has not been able to see its way to allow Mr. S. H. C. Taylor, District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, to accept a portrait of himself, which a native painter of Calcutta was desirous of presenting to him on his retirement." The Government saw its way though to allow Lord Elgin Brown to accept a purse of over three thousand rupees. Perhaps the painter made a mistake in not waiting till Mr. Taylor had made over charge of his office; but that would not have served his purpose. Wherever there is a will there is a way. By the way is this a mere advertisement?

THURSDAY, 26TH MAY.

GENERAL Ghulam Hyder, who was lately reported as taking reinforcements to Sikundur Khan, who was hard pressed by the Ghilzais near Maruf, is reported to have effected a junction with that officer on the 15th instant. The combined force now amounts to four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and twenty guns, besides a body of irregulars. The Ghilzai force has occupied the Atrighur Hills.

A SIMLA telegram to the *Englishman* says:—No official information has yet been received confirming the report of Mr. Barbour having been appointed to succeed Sir A. Colvin, as it is probable that, if the appointment had been actually made, the notice of it would have been telegraphed to this country officially, or by Reuter. The report should be received with caution.

THE Speaker and four hundred members of the House of Commons attended the Jubilee service at St. Margaret's, Westminister. The ceremony was most imposing. The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and other prelates assisted. The Bishop of Ripon preached, and in the course of his sermon, warmly eulogized the Queen, pointing out the many great benefits which have accrued during her reign to the country at home and in the colonies.

THE Egyptian Convention was signed on the 22nd instant. It provides that the evacuation of the country by the British shall be completed in three years, provided that this step can then be carried out without danger, otherwise the occupation is to be prolonged. Who is to judge about the danger?

M. ROUVIER has declined to form a Cabinet, but has indicated to President Grevy the means to combine the Republican forces under a former Republican Premier.

AN allowance of Rs. 20 per diem for halting expenses has been sanctioned for all official gentlemen and pensioners on the Public Service Commission. We wish them joy of it.

NEWS from Khatmandu announces the death, last Sunday, of General Ram Shamshere, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaul Army, who was appointed about two months ago. He will be succeeded by General Deo Shamshere.

THE fate of the Bengal Agricultural Department is doomed, and rightly too. But the *Englishman* understands that a despatch is going home shortly, recommending to the India Office, for substantial reasons, the retention of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, the formation of which was sanctioned as a temporary measure only some three years ago. Mr. M. Finucane, who has steered the Department through its infancy, will continue in the capacity of Director.

GENERAL R. Strachey, R. E., is to be the President of the Royal Geographical Society during the current year in succession to Lord Aberdare. The founder's medal of the Society has this year been awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India Department, for the eminent services he has rendered to geography in Afghanistan.

ON Sunday last, at about 7-30 P.M., a fire was discovered in the *ferash* or lamp-room of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, at the corner of Mission Row. It appears that a new *ferash*, after lighting a small lamp on the table in the room, threw the lighted match under the table, which set fire to a tin of kerosine oil, which was there, and soon the whole room was in a blaze. The wooden frame to a glass shutter was burnt, and a staircase leading from this room to the second loft also took fire, and communicated to an almirah upstairs, on the top of which were some papers, which were soon in flames, the almirah itself being partially burnt. Owing to the Police compound being so near, the Fire Brigade were almost immediately on the spot, and put the fire out before it could do any further damage. The two *ferashes*, who were in the room at the time the fire originated, were very severely burnt, and were removed to hospital in a critical state, one of them succumbing to his injuries.

FRIDAY, 27TH MAY.

THE branch goods line from Meerut City Station to the Municipal Bonded Warehouse, formerly a Jail, was opened for traffic on the 17th instant. The line was initiated five years ago, but made no progress till Colonel Conway Gordon took the matter up, and then it was completed in two months. It will afford great facilities to the export trade, more especially in wheat and sugar. Another advantage will be that goods passing within Municipal limits, and consigned to Kaisurgunj pay no octroi duty, and, of course, the trouble and worry of claiming and paying refunds are done away with. Besides this, exporters are saved the extra handling and loading their grain on carts for despatch some two or three miles to the City Railway Station.

ON the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, during the latter half of the last year, while there was a decrease of about three and-a-half lakhs in the goods earnings, the receipts from passenger traffic showed an increase of nearly two lakhs upon the second half of 1885, and of four and-a-quarter on that of 1884. The falling off in the goods traffic receipts is accounted for mainly by a reduced transit of wheat from Delhi; under all the other principal headings, save piece goods, there was an augmented tonnage. However, the falling off in the goods traffic may be accounted for, the result is not encouraging on commercial grounds to those who advocate re-laying the line on the broad guage.

THE *Advocate of India*, quoting a Hyderabad paper, gives currency to a reported attempt on the life of Colonel Marshall, on the 18th instant, by a Rohilla, who is said to have entered a room in the palace, where Colonel Marshal and Afsur Jung Bahadur were at lunch, and to have attacked the former with his sword. Afsur Jung is said to have disarmed and secured the man. The story is regarded as a canard.

A MILITARY correspondent writes that Mr. Archibald Forbes, the well-known special, is in failing health. Mr. Forbes does not admit the fact himself, and he was in the saddle all day on Easter Monday at Dover, but the faculty say that he is very far from being up to the mark, and is not likely ever again to be able to undergo the hardships of a campaign.

THE *Tasmania* passengers subscribed for a testimonial to Mr. Platts for rescuing them from the wreck. It is expected that the Peninsular and Oriental Company will also recognise Mr. Platt's most opportune services.

WE hear that Cowar Ramessur Malia, of Assensole, has offered four silver medals, to be called the Jubilee Medals, to some of the successful students of the Calcutta University in English, Sanskrit, &c.

IT is said that an extension of the period of service for another year has been granted by the Government of India to Babu Kali Kumar De, Treasurer of the Currency Department and the Reserve Treasury. Babu Kali Kumar is a deserving officer.

MR. A. H. GILES, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, has proceeded to Simla on special duty in connection with the reductions in Police expenditure, suggested by the Public Service Commision. Mr. Giles will, we believe, visit the more important stations of the North-West to ascertain the directions in which economy is possible.

DR. J. W. TYLER, C. I. E., proceeds to England by the next mail in charge of His Highness the Maharajah of Bhartpur's deputation for the celebration of the imperial Jubilee. The deputation consists of the following four Sirdars:—Colonel Gungabux, Captain Pundit Kurtha Kishen, Captain Rughunath Singh and Lalla Naval Singh. The Doctor went in charge of the Indian Artisans who were present at the last Indo-Colonial Exhibition.

EFFORTS are being made in Bombay for the introduction of Zend and Pehlevi, the sacred languages of the Parsis, into the University curriculum. Very foolish. The proper course is to have an optional chair.

THE "Indian Salvation War" is the title of the report of the works of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon in 1885-86. The report puts in an interesting form the doings and sufferings of the Army during the period. The financial receipts of the Indian division from November, 1885, to October, 1886, amounted to Rs. 32,964-10-2, and the disbursements, to Rs. 29,206-2-8. Colonel Jung Bahadur, chief of staff, Bombay, calls for one million officers wanted for India. They "must be willing to throw aside European dress, food, habits, manner of life, and become Natives in this respect." Such frenzy is infinitely better than running amok, but for all that it is a frenzy.

SATURDAY, 28TH MAY.

THE result of the working of the Maharajah of Mysore's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, 1886, is, we regret, a loss of Rs. 1,84,267-1.

THE total eclipse of the sun of the 19th of August next will be visible all over Russia from the Baltic to Eastern Siberia, and will be observed there by many of the principal astronomers of all countries.

THERE has been a serious fire at Jeypore, destroying 700 houses, and causing some loss of life. The Durbar has acted very generously in helping with a small grant all whose houses have been burnt down.

THERE is a French Tichborne case on the tapis. A property, estimated at £800,000 sterling, is claimed by the son of a man who has been missing for thirty-five years. The claimant has lately come of age, and he alleges that he has been kept out of his inheritance through the machinations of the Chevreuse family. Some time ago, when M. Camescosse was Prefect of police, the same claimant was arrested for having created a disturbance before the door of the town house of the Duc de Chevreuse. He was not punished at the time, and since then he has contrived to get his case taken up by the lawyers, and intends to fight it out in the courts.

THE *Dacca Gazette* learns that Raja Surjakanta Acharja, Bahadur, on being asked by the Commissioner of Dacca to accept the *Khelat* of Raja Bahadur lately conferred upon him, has declined to do so.

A LEARNED gentleman once offered to tell who "Junius" was to a lady if she would marry him; but she resisted even that bribe, and so the only man who was supposed to know the secret took it to his grave with him. Dr. Talmage, however, seems to have got it from a private source. "You are unsatisfied," he says sadly, "because you do not know who Junius was—whether John Horne Tooke, Bishop Butler, or Edmund Burke." Here Dr. Talmage lets it out unintentionally. Hitherto Bishop Butler's name had never been mentioned as the possible author of Junius—perhaps, because he died some seventeen years before the first letter was printed. So the letters were posthumous works of Butler. Were they?

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:—"A foreign Military Engineer, who has just arrived from Central Assia, has given me some information respecting the railway there. He has been allowed to examine it, permission never being given to English Military Officers. The Central Asian Railway, he states, is not so well constructed as is generally believed. The works have been so hurried that sufficient time has not been allowed for the line to settle, and consequently the rails have not been securely laid. The importance of the railway is generally greatly exaggerated. It will be sufficient for the present trade in Central Asia, but if that increases to any extent, which my informant does not consider very probable, great changes will have to be made in the management. Strategically, the railway is not of great importance. Should serious complications arise in Central Asia, it would not suffice for the transport of the troops and provisions necessary for an extensive campaign. Many years must elapse before branches can be constructed so as to enable the Russians to turn the line to much account in case of war."

A FRENCH military writer points out that the average age of the French Generals on the Active List is much lower than it is in Germany, admitting at the same time that 'sometimes age has nothing to do with the matter.' He advocates, however, a return to the ideas of the great Revolution, and youthful Generals for the new army, on the principle of putting new wine into new bottles. It is true that Hoche, Joubert, Jourdan, Junot, Murat, Ney, Marceau, Lannes, and other lads who enlisted in the Army of the Revolution became Generals of Division before they were 30 years of age, not to speak of Napoleon Bonaparte with his 33 months' effective service. It was remarked that when the Franco-German War broke out, "212 Generals were sufficient for the Prussians to prepare and bring into action their million of men, whereas the French had 489 Generals *disponible*, and were obliged to give the command of brigades, divisions, and army corps to Admirals, Colonels, Captains in the Navy, and even Majors,'—the fact being that half the French Generals at the disposal of the War Minister were found quite unfit for active service when the war of 1870 broke out. The consequences in many instances were disastrous. All this has been changed now.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1887.

THE GWALIOR LOAN.

THE Gwalior Loan of three and-a-half crores, which forms one of the few noticeable features of the Financial statement for the current year, raises questions of great importance. It seems that the death of the late Maharaja Scindia has been a perfect God-send to our Finance Minister. His Highness, who was of a frugal mind, accumulated vast sums of money, and in accordance with the custom of his predecessors, buried his treasures in large pits and wells, the where-abouts of which were known only to a few confidential friends. These pits and wells were constructed in the floors of houses in the women's quarter of the palace. It is well-known, the Government of India, in framing the Budget for 1887-88, were at their wits' end how to make the two ends meet. The heavy fall in the value of silver, and the prolongation of the military operations in Upper Burma, seriously disturbed the financial equilibrium. It became evident that a large sum must be borrowed to provide for the ways and means of the year. There were good reasons for not placing an Indian loan in the English market this year, and to borrow seven or eight crores of rupees in India at four per cent. was quite out of the question. While the Supreme Government was entirely at a loss to understand what means should be adopted to make the two ends meet, it struck some body that the hoards of the Gwalior State might be utilized for this purpose. It goes without saying that the suggestion was eagerly adopted.

The Gwalior Chief being a minor, no difficulty whatever was experienced in carrying out the idea of utilizing the hoard of the late Maharaja. We are told that the loan was offered to the Government by the Council of Regency. None but a child would accept such a statement. The *Statesman* is quite right in saying that it was not at all likely that any Regency would make such an offer, and that the loan had in all probability been suggested by our own officers. We must not forget that the Council of Regency exists merely in name, and has no *real* power. The British Resident is now practically the ruler of Gwalior. The Council of Regency simply exists for registering and carrying out the edicts of the representative of the Paramount Power. This being the case, it is idle to assert that the loan in question was spontaneously offered to the Government by the Council of Regency. The Council was told that the Government wanted the money, and it could not but submit to the inevitable. If any member of the Council had the audacity to oppose the loan, he would have been summarily removed from his post. The members, we must remember, owe their appointments to the British Government. How could they dare oppose a proposal emanating from their employer? The Gwalior loan was spontaneously offered to the Government in the same way as Native capitalists voluntarily provided money for the construction of local railways in the North-Western Provinces. We have over and over shown in these columns that the capital obtained for building the Muttra-Hattras Railway, the Cawnpur-Farruckabad Railway, and the Ghazipur-Dildarnagur Railway, was raised by the exercise of undue official pressure. In the case of the Gwalior Loan it was not necessary to exercise any pressure at all. The chief being a minor, and the members of the Council of Regency being creatures of the British Government, the Resident can now do in Gwalior what he likes. The *Statesman* is of opinion that, as an act of justice to the Gwalior people, the hoard should be invested in railways or other works of improvement, within the territory itself. In this view we do not agree. If our contemporary's suggestion were carried out, the money would in all probability be thrown away. We know very well what vast sums of money belonging to wards of Government have been wasted in Bengal under the pretext of effecting improvements in their estates. The investment of the money in Government securities would at least bring a certain income of fourteen lakhs of rupees to the State. We, however, agree with the *Indian Mirror* that native public opinion is decidedly against the loan. The people of Upper India are openly saying that the British Government has taken three crores and-a-half of rupees from Sindiah's Treasury, and given paper in lieu of the money. When the Marquis of Hastings took two crores from the then Nawab of Oudh, the same remark was made all over India. That debt has since been liquidated by the annexation of Oudh; many people fancy that the present loan will be paid off in much the same way, some day or other. The *Englishman* attaches great importance to the fact that the Gwalior State had invested such a large sum as three and-a-half crores in British Government securities; but from what has been said above, it will be seen that the investment has no political significance whatever.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

THERE can be no doubt that the Trans-Caspian Railway, or, as it should be called, the Central Asian Railway, is one of the most remarkable undertakings of our time. It has unquestionably a great future before it. A most interesting account of this line was recently given by its maker before the Society for encouragement of Russian Industries and Trades. General Annenkoff began his lecture with a short chronological sketch of the gradual advance of Russia into the heart of Central Asia, commencing from 1714 and ending with 1881. "Within this interval," said the General, "the Russian forces have successively occupied Samarkund, Tashkend, and the Khanate of Khokand (now called the Province of Targhana), and subsequently Russian rule has become established from the east coast of the Caspian Sea and throughout the vast area of the Governor-Generalship of Turkistan, so that to the realisation of the bequeathed dreams of Peter the Great, as to the establishment of trade relations with Central Asia, there now exist no obstacles." The Russians may certainly congratulate themselves on the establishment of a Muscovite Empire in the heart of Central Asia; but they should remember that their advance in those desert regions is nothing compared with the progress of the English power in India within one hundred years from the Battle of Plassey to the outbreak of the Mutiny.

General Annenkoff tells us that the original proposal to construct the Trans-Caspian Railway called forth, on all sides, apprehensions and doubts as to the possibility of carrying a true railway across a waterless country, covered over for the most part, with loose drift sands. The difficulties which the general had to overcome in building the line were, indeed, enormous. First of all, there was the want of water. This was met by the constructor of the line making use of the streams issuing from the Kopet-Dagh mountains, at the base of which the Trans-Caspian Railway runs for some distance, and conducting this supply by means of ordinary pipes in sufficient quantities to supply many of the stations along the line. As the making of the line progressed, the water was sent after the labourers by rail. Then, as regards the drift-sands, General Annenkoff covered the track of the line with clay brought from a distance, and saturated the sandy parts with salt water, placing crews as a protection to the permanent way against the sand driven towards it by the prevailing winds. The beds of shifting sands were in some places from 950 to 200 feet high. Next, there was the complete absence of any labouring population on the spot. Labourers had to be imported from the interior of Russia, from different parts of the Caucasus, and even from Persia. Again, the whole of the building materials, sleepers, rails, nails, posts, &c., had to be brought all ready for use, piece by piece, from the interior of Russia. At first it was intended to construct the railway exclusively with Russian labour; but this plan broke down; experience showed that the Russian labourer was not able to do his usual amount of work in the borders of the steppes; and that for the work to be performed the light-limbed natives of Central Asia were better fitted. Besides three or four battalions of Russian Sappers, about 2,000 Persians, 20,000 Turkomans, Bokhariots and Khivans, in all about 25,000 men, were at one time employed to build this railroad. The last, but by no means the least, difficulty was the entire want of fuel for the locomotives. The fuel supply question was completely solved by bringing cheap naptha from Baku, and providing every station with naptha tanks. Such were the difficulties, which the constructor of the Trans-Caspian Railway had to surmount, and he overcame them with remarkable energy. Notwithstanding the great obstacles in the way of the success of the line, the Russians have constructed it with wonderful rapidity, and at the cheapest cost possible,

There is every reason to believe that the opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway will influence the widest development of Central Asian trade and industry. The absence of rapid, practicable and cheap means of communication has hitherto stood in the way of such development in a country possessed of the richest gifts of nature. In order to enable the reader to form an idea of the trade importance of the Trans-Caspian Railway, it will suffice to say that whereas before the construction of the line, goods consigned from Bokhara to Russia were from two to six months on the road, now not more than ten days are required to convey goods from Bokhara to Moscow. But the greatest commercial advantage expected from the Central Asian Railway, according to General Annenkoff, is the development of the cotton industry of the country. Russia now imports from foreign countries cotton for which she has to pay from 7 to 8 millions sterling. Of this quantity, a very small fraction now comes from Central Asia, of which both the soil and the climate are thoroughly suited to cotton cultivation on a very large scale. With the opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway, the development of the cotton industry is advancing; and there is no reason why in course of time, Russia should not be able to obtain from Central Asia all the cotton she requires. There are many Englishmen who find nothing of interest in this great line, either strategically or commercially, and who hold that its importance has been much exaggerated. Those who hold this view are greatly mistaken. Mr. Charles Marvin writes:—"Let me specify some of the things which this railway has done. First and foremost it has solved the railway to India question, for by the construction to Merv, the Russians have left simply a gap of five hundred and odd miles between the railway system of Europe and India; in other words, the line opens up the certainty that a few years hence we shall be travelling by railway direct from Charing Cross to Calcutta, and doing the distance in a little more than nine days. Secondly, the Trans-Caspian Railway has provided Russia with a means of travelling to Turkestan in a few days, instead of having to journey *via* Orenburg for two or three months. What was once a province more remote than New Zealand is now closer than Canada, and the trade of Central Asia, diverted into the inexpensive Volga-Caspian water-route, will have a good chance of rapid expansion. Then, the line links the capitals of Europe with the capitals of the old Tartar hordes—connecting at a stroke Paris with Sumarkand and Berlin with Bokhara. It joins the army of Turkestan with the army of the Caucasus, giving Russia the means of concentrating rapidly her Turkestan forces at Merv—previously a very limited possibility. When so great an authority as Sir Frederick Roberts declares the line from Samarkand to Merv—from the garrisons of Turkistan to the gathering ground for a spring upon Herat—to be of the highest strategical importance, ten thousand foreign military engineers will not convince the public that the man who would have to defend India to-morrow, if attacked, does not know what he is talking about. As for the second section—from the Caspian to Merv—which abridges the march of a month to the journey of a single day, the facility it affords Russia of rapidly assembling troops on the Afghan frontier must be compared not with Germany's facilities for invading France, but with England's facilities for resisting the invasion of India. The ground being flat and untraversed by rivers, the line could be at any time duplicated at the rate of two miles a day; while we,

with our wretched break of guage in the Bolan Pass, have limits assigned to our forward operations at Quetta." Say what people may we have no hesitation in believing that strategical, military and political considerations have induced the Russians to build the Trans-Caspian Railway. Professor Arminion Vambery has pointed out that the chief importance of the line consists in the fact that Russia is thereby enabled to transport her forces in five days from Odessa or any other point of South Russia to the Tejend, and from thence to reach Herat sooner than the English could, even supposing that Indus Railway to be carried as far as Kandahar. There is little hope of our frontier Railway being extended beyond Charman. The Amir, the trusted ally and friend of the English, will never allow them to carry the Sind-Peshin Railway through his territory.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND.

The total capital invested in irrigation works in Sind up to the close of the official year 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 1,10,87,784, of which Rs. 87,76,600 had been spent on Productive Public Works. The rainfall was small, and had no appreciable effect on the cultivation. The early and sudden rise of the river Indus in April, and the fluctuations of its level later on in July caused some losses, but on the whole, the inundation was a most favourable one, and the consequent increase, both of area irrigated, and of revenue realised, would have been far above the average, had not an unfortunate failure of supply occurred in the Ghar system through the encroachments of the river. The falling off in the revenue from this cause was certainly over two lakhs of rupees, for the actual loss to Government exceeded the amount of revenue remitted as owing to the state of the canal, a good deal of land along a part of its course was left uncultivated, which, had the supply been better, would have been brought under the plough. But for this loss the revenue of the year would have shown a satisfactory increase.

The gross revenue from all sources during the year under report was by assessments 35¾ lakhs. The gross revenue assessed on works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept amounted to 14½ lakhs, and the maintenance charges to seven lakhs. The net revenue was, therefore, 7½ lakhs, giving a return of 6·77 per cent. on the capital outlay. In the previous year the percentage of profit was 8·75. The total area of cultivation for the year was nearly two million acres. There was a decrease in the total area as compared with the previous year; but with the single exception of the previous year, the year under review is the most successful year on record, and the rabi area is the largest area measured. The irrigation share of the net consolidated revenue is put down at 34⅓ lakhs, giving a rate of 1·97 per acre on the average. We should very much like to know on what principles the irrigation share of the land revenue demand is calculated in Sind. The so-called indirect receipts of our irrigation works, as every body knows, are more or less fallacious. We hope that in the next report the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind will explain the method followed in calculating the irrigation of the land revenue demand. Without this explanation, it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the financial result of irrigation works in Sind. We observe that almost the whole of the receipts from these works is made up of indirect revenue. The Desert Canal, for instance, earned, during the year under report, a direct revenue of only Rs. 21,582; while the indirect revenue amounted to five times that sum. From the commencement to end of the year under review the direct revenue of the Desert Canal amounted to less than a lakh, while the indirect revenue came up to nearly 12 lakhs. Then the Unbarwah Canal does not earn any direct revenue at all. From the commencement to end of the year under report the direct revenue of the Begari Canal was something like a lakh and three quarters; but the indirect revenue was 30¾ lakhs. In the same way, the direct revenue of the Eastern Nara works to end of 1885-86 amounted to 5 lakhs; while the indirect revenue exceeded 37½ lakhs. Taking all irrigation works in Sind—Major or Minor—for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, we note that their direct revenue to end of the year under report was only 15¼ lakhs, and their indirect revenue was about two crores and a half!

This fact should be carefully borne in mind, in judging the financial results of irrigation works in Sind. As we have said above, the gross revenue assessed in 1885-86 on works, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, amounted to 14½ lakhs, of which only a lakh is put down under the head of "Direct Revenue." Even including indirect revenue, only two of the Major Productive Works—the Desert Canal and the Begari Canal—show a clean balance sheet. The other two works of this class—Unbarwah and the Eastern Nara Works—have not yet been able to pay the accumulated charges against them on account of interest. There is a debit of 11½ lakhs against the Eastern Nara Works. We are often told by enthusiatic advocates for canal extension in India that the success of the irrigation works in Sind should induce the Government to invest more money in such works. We must not, however, forget that in the rainless province of Sind, irrigation works have been constructed under exceptionally favourable conditions. But even then two of the Major works, which are classed as "reproductive," have not yet been able to show a clean balance-sheet.

THE SERVICE PROBLEM.

When unveiling the statue of Lord Northbrook, Sir Steuart Bayley is reported to have said—'the problem of giving to natives a larger share in the administration of the country was one which engaged Lord Northbrook's earnest attention, and which it is within my own knowledge that he had much at heart. He did not succeed in solving it. Nor do I look upon it as by any means solved yet; but he pushed it some way towards solution, and gave it a helping hand. In this, as well as the interest he took in native education, in the Magna Charta of which (the famous despatch of Sir C. Wood), Mr. Bell has told us that he took a part, and as Chancellor of the University, he must have seen with pleasure what a goodly tree has sprung from this little seed." Six long years have since elapsed, and the problem remains yet unsolved. Under the benign influence of the noble Lord and his liberal surroundings, it was currently hoped that a decision would be come to, which would fully recognise the claims of the children of the soil. Lord Ripon, too, was a liberal-minded and most generously disposed nobleman. He could never brook any thing that was not strictly just and fair; but unfortunately his surroundings were not of his disposition, and he was baulked and thwarted at every step. He initiated many reforms, but he was not allowed to carry them out in the way he wished. The service problem was cherished warmly at heart by him, but he could do nothing of material importance to advance it towards a solution. His successor has brought firmer and more variedly-experienced hands and head to bear upon the affairs of our country, and the appointing of the Public Service Commission shows that he is earnest in his wish to see justice done to the claims of the people placed under his rule. The warmth with which he spoke when at Puna left no room for doubt that he was inspired by the best of motives, and we were at the time almost disposed to retract the doubt we had before expressed about the ultimate result of the labours of the Commission. We need scarcely say that we never had the shadow of a shade of doubt as to the rectitude of purpose of Government, but we apprehended that the concatenation of circumstances which the enquiry of the Commission would evolve would give rise to more difficulties, and we regret to find that we were not mistaken in our calculation. Some of the difficulties appear all but positively insurmountable, and we cannot but look at them with the greatest misgiving. The progress of the nation depends upon the harmony between the domineering and the domineered races. The more the two classes tend to assimilate, to mix, to make common cause of the affairs of the country, the better for amelioration; and the reverse cannot but lead to evil, and that evil is sure to prove the most injurious to the domineered. This is a trite axiom to repeat, but it is just the one which governs the whole question at issue. The enquiry of the Commission has given rise to the most antagonistic feeling among the two sections. Of course, there are many and notable exceptions; but those exceptions apart, the witnesses before the Commission have produced in us the most painful sensation. The native witnesses are convinced that they and their countrymen are fit for every office under the sun, and the Europeans insist that nothing can be done honestly, faithfully, and efficiently except by themselves, and their congeners. Under ordinary circumstances such discrepancies would be looked upon as the two sides of the question out of which the Commission will educe the truth—as bane and antidote, one reacting on the other; but such will not be the case in the present instance. Neither in number nor in intelligence, neither in rank and influence, nor in official and worldly experience, are the two classes of the witnesses evenly balanced. The native witnesses are mostly subordinates, clerks and the like, who bring no wealth, nor rank, nor official position to give weight to their opinion; the Europeans, mostly selected by Government, are the heads of the service, the representatives of the different departments, the principal advisers of the rulers, and the opinion they have expressed are the most hostile possible to the interests of the people. It is the farthest from our wish in any way to thwart the expression of honest opinion, whether beneficial or inimical to us. We live but to give voice to public opinion; our sole duty is to criticise every passing event, without fear or favor; we would, and indeed often do, resent every attempt to check perfect freedom of thought and expression; and we would be the last to deny to others what we hold to be the indefeasible right of every member of the body politic. We blame not those, therefore, who have spoken against the interests of our community; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the depositions will go seriously against us. We may ridicule the pretensions of the Defence Association; we may denounce them as deeply interested parties who have made opposition to the interests of the people their profession. We may smile at the preference given by Eurasian gentlemen to the race of their fathers instead of their mothers. We may laugh at Dowbs descanting on departmental morality. The opposition of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to a large employment of the people in the higher branches of the Government service is founded avowedly on a desire not to circumscribe the field for the employment of Englishmen in this country. The Chamber is all but exclusively European in its ethnic character, and self-interest must be paramount. True, when the battle for knocking down the bar iers of the Haileybury system was fought, the non-official Europeans fought on the side of the natives, but it was then their interest to do so. Such is not the case now. The Europeans have now a barrier round their interests which the natives wish to remove, and the two parties must stand in opposition to each other. Under the circumstances, Anglo-Indian editors are bound to take the side of their countrymen. The *Englishman* goes the length of openly suggesting that every Englishman who is able should send a written statement to the commission to protest against the employment of natives in the higher grades of the Government services. There is no idea now of justice, morality, duty, and fair play such as found prominence during the anti-Haileybury debates. Such an idea would be most awkward at the present moment, and they are well consigned to the four winds of heaven. The claim of the Europeans must be upheld, and nothing adverse to it can be tolerated. But those who will have to decide the question cannot be much misled by it. The opposition is sectional and avowedly interested, and we do not apprehend much evil from it. But when we have to deal with a gentleman of the position of Sir Lepel Griffin, who is in the running for a Lieutenant-Governorship, writing such an essay as the one which appeared in the last *Asiatic Quarterly* under the heading of 'the Public Service of India'; when we find Mr. Westland, who will be our Finance Minister at no distant date, and who had acquired all his departmental knowledge from native

subordinates, declare that the natives are not fit for the account department, as they cannot learn accounts; when such a sound, sedate, profound physicist as Mr. Medlicott deliberately lays down the rule that the natives have no intellectual capacity for science, and should not be employed in any scientific department; when the Surveyor General of India says he makes it a rule never to allow the natives under him to learn the use of the theodolite and the sextant, lest they should claim higher pay; we feel the greatest trepidation for the fate of our people. We know, we feel certain, we are convinced, that the distinguished officers we have named, and others no less high in the service are mistaken. We have not the least doubt that they have allowed their love for their countrymen to subvert their better judgment and the nobility of their nature; but their high position gives a weight to their opinion which, whether right or wrong, will sit very heavily, almost crushingly, against us. And hence it is that we apprehend that the Commission will find it an up-hill work to solve the problem so as not to injure the people of this country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Madras Government has directed that the 20th of June is to be observed as a holiday in all public offices throughout that Presidency for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Bengal has shown loyalty enough, we hope, to have earned a second Jubilee holiday. The first one was not befitting the grandeur of the occasion.

PURI is shortly to have a Meteorological observatory. The site chosen faces the sea.

NO NEWS has yet been received of the missing *Sir John Lawrence*. She must have been in the centre of the cyclone, and the apprehension is that she has been lost. She had on board about 750 passengers, mostly pilgrims to Puri, who wanted to prepare their way to heaven by beholding the Lord of the Universe on the sacred occasion of his bathing festival. The road has apparently been found *via* the bottom of the Bay. The Government has despatched two steamers to search for the missing vessel.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Simla for raising a suitable memorial to Sir Charles Macgregor, with the Commander-in-chief as president. His Excellency suggested that this proposal should be made known with the view of educating public opinion about it. This memorial would be independent of the Marlborough memorial. On being put to the meeting, a motion to the above effect was carried. Sir F. Roberts has agreed to act as President of the Committee for the purpose of raising the memorial, and General Ellis, General Chesney, General Chapman, Mr. Durand, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and others as members. It is proposed to ask other officers and gentlemen in other parts of India to join the Committee in order to make it as representative as possible.

IN celebration of the Jubilee, Darjeeling is going to have a sanitarium for the accommodation of Indian gentlemen, their families, and invalids from the plains. The scheme was resolved upon at a public meeting of the residents and visitors on the 11th instant. The idea is not a new one. When the railway was first opened, Mr. Prestage perceived at once how very useful such a sanitarium would prove, and started the idea of opening one. The matter was taken up by Mr. Ware Edgar, and Government aid was promised, and the assistance of private individuals secured. Among others, Raja Rajendra Narayan Ray, Bahadur, of Bhowal, promised substantial aid. It is expected that gentlemen and noblemen in all parts of the country will join in the movement, and make it a success. The want of proper accommodation for Indian gentlemen at so excellent a health-resort is a crying one, and it is hoped that the new scheme by doing the combined duties of a hotel and hospital will be very acceptable.

MR. SAMUEL Smith has done fresh service to India by calling attention of Parliament to the baneful results of the outstill system in Bengal. Now that the important question is exciting attention in the House of Commons, it is to be hoped that a satisfactory solution is near at hand. The people are opposed to the system wherever it is introduced, and whatever advantages may be claimed on its behalf, the disadvantages clearly preponderate. We do hope that Sir Steuart Bayley will not deem the decision of his predecessor binding on him, but will reopen the question and allay popular fear.

OUR friend of the *Indian Spectator* is determined to pin us down, but we are on the alert, and agile enough to slip between the two mighty horns he presents to us. We are ready to meet him on fair field to discuss the merits of our ancient law, but we cannot *allow* him to import, as he has done in his last issue, Gaekawadi or Holkarshahi or any Halalkhori practice as a part of Hindu law. The attempt is disingenuous and unworthy of him. Even as regards Hindu law, we must stick to one point at a time, and that too with every regard to the demands on the space of a small weekly newspaper like ours for other and more pressing subjects, than consummation of marriage among carpenters.

SANCTION has been given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the transfer of the Berhampur College, and the Collegiate School attached to it, to local management. The London Missionary Society represented to Government that they were prepared to take over the management, on condition of receiving from Government a grant-in-aid of Rs. 300 a month. Another offer was made by Maharani Svarnamayi, who promised to pay Rs. 1000 per mensem for five years towards the cost of the Berhampur College. This offer has been accepted by the Bengal Government. The Lieutenant-Governor was led to this decision by regard to the unanimous opinion of the Education Commission that Government Colleges should be transferred for management rather to native bodies than to missionary societies, and also by regard to the fact that Maharani Svarnamayi's contribution will give the greater relief to public funds. In accordance with the proposals made by the Maharani, the College, and the school attached to it, will have in future an establishment costing Rs. 1,199 rising to Rs. 1,399 a month. The control of the College, administrative and financial, will vest in a Board, consisting of the District Magistrate and Judge for the time being and five native gentlemen. This is the second State College which has been transferred to local management, in pursuance of a policy, recommended by the Education Committee, with regard to the gradual withdrawal of the State from the immediate management of Colleges. It is not time yet to judge of the soundness of this policy by its results, but we are not in doubt as to what those results will be. We emphatically condemn the Government policy, and must emphasize our opinion by saying that the policy is suicidal, and cuts at the very root of the moral power wielded by Government.

IT is not long that the Bombay gentlemen of the long robe had a rather severe wigging at the hands of the local High Court Judges for the exercise of what they and their brethren in other parts of the country have come to regard a prescriptive right. They would coolly pocket their fees, and become *non est* exactly when wanted, because, forsooth, they had pocketed *other* fees. The matter was fully ventilated in the Press at the time, and there was some check of the evil which was growing quite intolerable. It attracted, however, no attention here at Calcutta, as the management was not quite so clumsy as at Bombay. Though learned "leaders' sometimes failed to put a timely appearance, client's interest did not suffer much, and clients, poor fellows, had to retain the big guns, if only to prevent their opening fire on the wrong side. A learned barrister, who is also a Stipendiary Magistrate of this City evidently thinks that the conduct of his brother barristers on this head from the Advocate General downwards is above all comment. He is, however, not equally satisfied with the way in which the pleaders of his own court choose to do business. Their dilatoriness in appearing after accepting fees is sometimes attended by serious inconvenience to the Court, as well as to their suitors, who are liable to have their cases struck off for non-appearance. If other engagements prevent a pleader or a barrister to attend, he should depute a brother lawyer to attend on his behalf. Unless they mend their manners soon, "serious notice" has been threatened, and we hope the pleaders will benefit by it. At the same time the certificate of the learned magistrate notwithstanding, it is time, we cannot help thinking, that the High Court should give the matter some consideration, and promulgate some rule, which will bring these gentlemen, whether in the High Court itself, or in any of the Subordinate Courts, to a proper sense of duty and responsibility. If the matter were properly managed the clog of briefs in the leader's chambers would fast disappear, work would be reasonably divided, and both the Court and the suitor as well as the briefless junior would benefit immensely. It is no use saying that barristers in the High Court manage their work in this respect satisfactorily. They don't.

COLONEL Filgate in his deposition, before the Public Service Sub-Commission about the officering of the Public Works Department, said that he could not explain why Indians did not apply for superior posts in the Accounts Branch of the Department. His own admission, however, explains the circumstance with sufficient clearness. He may be perfectly right in not appointing them direct, because he wants to know their worth first, but he is unwilling to employ Indians more largely, the chief reason being, it is said, that Accounts officers have to inspect executive officers, and "native examining officers cannot be liked as well as Englishmen." Engineer officers are, moreover, he is of opinion, the best account officers and pull on well with the Executive. Taking men from executive branch causes, he urged, fewer vacancies for outsiders for enrolment and promotion, particularly when it is remembered that Civil officers are better paid than the Public Works Department men. Sir Charles Turner, however, very rightly pointed out that Indians are convinced of the utter futility of applying for the superior posts. A correspondent recalls, in this reference, the fact that the applications of certain very meritorious candidates were without palpable cause rejected, though in other paths of life they are now doing very well. They were all deserving University men, and it is well known that the departmental test for post of this descriptions falls short of the University standard; certain other candidates, however, got their admission quite in an accidental manner, simply because the officer to whom they applied recognised their merits. This points all the more strongly to the desirability of adopting a competitive test instead of making the posts dependent on patronage and favour. Sir Charles Turner is said to be inclined to recommend that there should be no more recruiting from the Executive for the Accounts Branch. For considering this question, certain experts of English and Indian experience were commissioned so far back as 1864. Although there was some dissension from the main report, the majority of the Commissioners including Colonel Filgate held that Engineer Officers are the best as accountants; since without some theoritical knowledge of Engineering, an Accountant cannot be expected to pass the Engineers' accounts, or approve of his estimate. This and other similar questions bearing on the officering of this important department of the State were considered very fully in a series of articles in the columns of the *Patriot* towards the end of 1876, and the beginning of 1877, to which we would draw attention of the Sub-Commission.

PILOT BALLOONS. The other day, the *Englishman* set afloat a balloon to indicate that Mr. Beames had tendered an explanation, and the Bengal Government had accepted it as satisfactory. The Allahabad print has now let off another to the effect that the Government of India is satisfied with Mr. Beames' explanations about his debts incurred in contravention of certain rules of service, and sent the correspondence to England for final disposal. We call these rumours 'pilot balloons' because they are not very consistent. If a matter is perfectly satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor, why should it be forwarded to the India Government? And if a thing is perfectly satisfactory to the Governor-General in Council, as well as to the Lieutenant-Governor, why should it go to the Secretary of State for final disposal? Government does well in taking notes of newspaper rumours, but when a particular rumour is discovered to be unfounded, it should be at once disposed of. We do not doubt that the matter is under consideration somewhere, but a clean bill of health has evidently not yet been granted. The reference to the Secretary of State is enough to show that. It is gratifying, however, to note that in commenting on this subject, the *Pioneer* for the nonce expresses a fair opinion. It very justly remarks: "All that we can say, then, is that they (the Government) have no business to be anything of the sort. If a public servact has been insulted and libelled before the world in his capacity as a public servant, it is absurd to say that justice is done, and the question closed by a Secretariat admission of his integrity. There can be no satisfaction about the matter until the offending paper is brought to book. Unless the Government will take steps on behalf of Mr. Beames, or, through him, to institute a prosecution, their attitude will be about as satisfactory as Mr. Parnell's towards the *Times*." It might have strengthened the argument by saying that such satisfaction was more than once expressed with reference to the 'Richings Estate,' the 'Processional horse,' the Salem riots, the gold fields of Mysore, and other Madras cases; but it satisfied not the public, and the utter worthlessness of the satisfaction was soon made apparent. We do not, for a moment, 'insinuate' that any thing as rotten will be brought to light *in re* Mr. Beames' case. On the contrary, we have already shown in one of our recent leaders that the charges against Mr. Beames are, as far as our present information goes, susceptible of easy explanation. But that is not enough. The Government should, in a matter like this, take the public into confidence, publish the explanation, and satisfy every body that the officer in question has been unjustly maligned. The libeller has challanged enquiry, even as the *Times* defies Mr. Parnell; and Mr. Beames should not, for the sake of his own fair reputation, act the part of Mr. Parnell here. Under Act XXXVII of 1850 the Government will be bound to defray the cost of such a prosecution, and there need be no apprehension of cross-questioning counsel getting any thing damaging out of him. *Ex nihilo nihil fit.* The greatest mischief is done by shying at counsel. The course we suggest was proposed the other day in the House of Commons, the Conservatives offering to pay the cost of prosecuting the *Times* for libel, but Mr. Parnell could not rely upon an honest verdict from an English jury. Mr. Beames can have no such apprehension in Calcutta, with a sympathising jury of his own countrymen. What we object to is hushing up. Had the question been one of putting so high an officer, as a member of the Board of Revenue, on his trial, Sir Steuart Bayley would have been quite justified in being shy; but here Mr. Beames would be the prosecutor and, therefore, there can be no harm whatever, except in the event of Mr. Beames failing to prove the charge against the offending editor. Should the Government show that it entertains such an apprehension, it will give great weight and firmness to the suspicion of the public.

IN January last, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra made himself obnoxious to certain Englishmen and their toadies by opposing their project to send for the Imperial Institute one-half of the amount of the Fund then about to be raised for the celebration of the Jubilee festival. His apprehension was that it would put on a damper, and retard the flow of subscriptions. His opponents carried their resolution against him. But Cassendra was right; and the wooden horse did mischief, and no amount of subsequent tinkering could prevent it. Were it not for the Dacca Knighthood, and a few other accidents the subscription raised here would not have sufficed to pay our expenses. But *mirabili dictu*, the *Pioneer*, which so often denounces the native papers for want of moderation in their tone, calls the English project, approved by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and so warmly supported by the Prince of Wales, an 'IMPERIAL IMPOSTURE'!!! What would it have said, had a native paper used such a phrase in connexion with such an undertaking? Nor is it satisfied with this single phrase. It backs it up with a two-column leader, to prove the accuracy of its remark. It quotes the *Standard* which says: 'The response hitherto made to the call upon the country has not by any means corresponded to the measure of the exertions made to press it (the Institute scheme) home.' Commenting on this, it says, 'In plain language the public will not subscribe, and the Government must not think of charging the project on the tax-payers.' As to the subject of the scheme it is of opinion that 'the failure is a natural consequence of the impracticable character of the contemplated Institution. Of all the people who have spent their eloquence in its defence no one yet, from the Prince of Wales downwards, has been able to define its objects and methods with any resemblance to precision. All that has been said about the scheme has been formless oratorical froth.'

Again: 'for rolling generalities of this sort His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales seems to have an insatiable appetite.'

Again: 'such a scheme is almost ludicrously beyond the reach of any private subscription, even with the aid of the contributions so gracefully levied on the pockets of the British private soldier!'

It is a relief, however, to know that those who have subscribed, and will subscribe, for the Institute have other objects in view than public utility, and they do not, and mostly cannot, read English newspapers.

How friendly the Defence Association is to native interests, we have shown in a recent issue by reference to its note on the Public Service Commission. It is, however, apparently not satisfied with a collective note of protest and thinks that each and every one of its members should set up his voice and fight hard for native interest in the shape of writing individual notes of dissent. It is evidently alarmed at the turn that matters promise to take, but is not disheartened by reason of the Commission having 'closed evidence;' through the trusted *Englishman*, therefore, the Association has called upon all 'true' members, not to allow the effect of the 'documents' (meaning the memorial in the 'native' interest) to be gradually evaporated by leaving it to stand as an "isolated measure of protest. "There is still opportunity and time for the further expression of their views on the part of the European non-official classes, and the circumstances should be largely availed of by them. It is not necessary to give oral evidence before the Commission. Documentary evidence will be accepted by that body, and, such memoranda not being regarded as of a confidential character, their authors have the liberty of publishing them in the papers should the latter consider that their importance is sufficient to warrant their insertion. We would, therefore, urge the leading members of the European non-official community to prepare and forward to the Commission memoranda expressive of their views on the subversive and revolutionary opinions to which utterance had been given before that body." Who could say after this that the Defence Association does not take a warm interest in the promotion of native welfare!

COLONEL Olcot, who has been lately lecturing at Benares, has made out that "the book of Chitra Gupta" was not the effusion of a madman's brain nor a meaningless nonsense. By Chitra Gupta, he said, is meant hidden picture—which means that all our actions and sayings are recorded in the atmosphere (just as in a photograph the picture is instantly conveyed through the *Camera*) which, however, is not visible to the ordinary eye. Several passages were read out from an American author in support of his view.

THE *Indian Daily News* has reasons to be dissatisfied with Reuter's telegraphic service. The messages sent out daily are faulty, both as to quality and quantity, and, there seems to be no one at the Baron's London Office, who has the slightest idea about the requirements of India. The most trifling items of intelligence are given importance to beyond all proportion, and really important matters are left quite in the dark. Though as weekly journalists, who are not Reuter's constituents, and have little right to complain, we yet fully endorse our contemporary's remarks that the public have a right to a more intelligent service, for they pay through the Daily Press. The apology of the *Times of India* that the service cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, having regard to the paucity of the Baron's Indian constituents, whatever bearing it may have upon quantity, has little application to quality. Active and intelligent Indian interest in English affairs is largely dependent on Reuter's service, and his constituents have a right to insist on its improvement. The *Pioneer* also takes the same view.

TELEGRAMS.

THE Convention lately signed between the Porte and Englad recognizes the neutrality of and the right of free passage through, the Suez Canal in times of peace and war. British officers attached to the Egyptian army will retain their present commands until two years after the evacuation of the country by the British army.

THE porte has sent an identical note to the Great powers urging that an agreement should be soon come to regarding a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

An agreement has been effected among the Powers, except Russia, who in replying to the Porte's circular note regarding the selection of candidates to the throne of Bulgaria, announce their readiness to exchange views. Russia alone declines to discuss the matter.

THE second clause of the Crimes Bill has been adopted after a prolonged and stormy sitting during which the Closure was frequently applied.

THE German police have arrested two French Railway Officials in the act of removing a boundary post on the frontier at Montreaux. It is not anticipated that this incident will cause any trouble between the two countries.

Parliament has adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess.

THE Limbin Prince, one of the most powerful Burmese leaders, is reported to have submitted with all his followers. The Chief of Mone and other minor leaders have also submitted.

THE *St. Petersburg Gazette* denies that Russia is advancing towards Badakhshan.

A CYCLONE passed off Chandbally, on the 25th and 26th. The wind was strong from the North-east at 7-30 A. M. On the 25th, during the day, the direction of the wind changed from the North to north-west. At 1 A. M. in the morning the direction again changed to south south-west. Rain was registered 11½ inches. Sixty-two houses have been blown off, and 15 to 20 boats lost. The damages are estimated to about 3,000 rupees. No lives have been lost. The weekly steamers have not arrived.

THE Limbin Prince has arrived at Fort Stedman, whence he will be conducted under an escort Hlaing-de*en route* for Rangoon.

SIR H. D. Wolff had a conference with the Ottoman Delegates regarding the details of the scheme for the re-organization of the Egyptian army and finances, which matters will both be included in appendices to the Convention.

M. ROUVIER has undertaken to form a Cabinet.

M. ROUVIER has been charged with the task of forming a new French Cabinet. The Municipal

Councils of Lyons and several other towns have petitioned President Grevy to retain General Boulangar in the Cabinet.

MR. O'Brien has been mobbed and stoned at Ottarda, and obliged to flee for his life. He has gone to Niagara, whence he intends to proceed to New York.

A MEETING of the Liberal Unionists was held on 20th May, Lord Hartington presiding. The meeting was unanimously in favour of the omission of the clause in the Crimes Bill giving power to change the *venue*. Lord Harting was charged by the meeting to inform the Government, who, they believe, would drop the clause and substitute another providing for the trial of serious cases by a Commission of Judges.

In the House of Lords (May 20) Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, denied that any rupture had occurred between the Afghan boundary Commissioners, but said that the negotiations would probably be somewhat protracted.

THE Bill providing for the conversion of the Indian 3 per cent. loan has been passed.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY—IN cases OF DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq, District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes :—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit ; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions ; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half—pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principle being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses.

Mr. E. GUYOT a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a consentrated solution of ta called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GOUT'S TAR SOLULTION is undubitably the best ramedy for colds, Bronchitis and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder pute tablesponful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp disceases PRICKLY-HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Karma Dhar, a Monthly Journal No. 1 Part I, Baisaka 1294, edited by Haran Chandra Rakshit.
2. The Friend of China, April, 1887.
3. The Tattabodhini Patrika, No. 525, by Dwijendra Nath Tagore.
4. A Report on the River-Borne Trade of Assam for the quarter ending the 31st December 1886.
5. The Eleventh Issue of the Statistical Table for British India.
6. Meteorological table for December, 1886.
7. The Indian Purity Trumpet, April 1887.
8. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries, from April to November, 1886.
9. Report of the Protector of Immigrants for the year 1885.
10. The Indian Magazine, April, 1887.
11. The Commercial Products of Assam, by Oswin Weynton, Esqre.
12. Journal of the East Indian Association, London, founded in 1866.
13. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, edited by the Honorary Secretaries, No. II., February, 1887.
14. English Opinion on India, edited by Y. N. Ranade, B. A., April, 1887.
15. The Stationery Trades Journal, March 30th, 1887.
16. Journal of the East India Association. February, 1887.
17. Special Army Circulars, India 1887. Applicable to the three Presidencies.
18. Special Army Circulars, India, 1887.
19. Special Army Circulars, India the 17th March, 1887.
20. Special Army Circulars, India, the 21st March, 1887.
21. The Prices and Wages in India.
22. Indian Postal Guide, April, 1887.
23. The Indian Omnibus, April. 1887.
24. Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1886.
25. A Practical Treatise on the Currency Questions, by Babu Tincar Das.
26. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, edited by the Honorary Secretaries, No. III., March, 1887.
27. An Interesting Treatise on the properties and uses of Popular Medicines.
28. The Life of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.
29. The January Number of the Concord, edited by Kali Charan Banerjee.
30. The April Number of the Concord, edited by Kali Charan Banerjee.
31. The Second Issue of the Gan and Galpa, a Fortnightly Magazine, edited by Babu Mati Lal Basu.
32. The Third Issue of the Gan and Galpa, A Fortnightly Magazine, edited by Mati Lal Basu.
33. The Tattabodhini Patrika, Jaistha, 1809 Shak.
34. The English Translation of the Mahavarat No. XXXI., by Pratap Chandra Ray.
35. The Baisayrjika Tatta, Vol., I No. 12.
36. Phalita Jyotish, by Babu Rasik Mohan Chatterji.
37. Indian Salvation War, 1886.
38. Dwaibhashiki for Phalgun and chaitra.
39. The Theosophist, for May, 1867.
40. The Voice of India, for March and April, 1887.
41. Reports on Publications, Home Department Serial, No. 4, 1885.
42. Metrological Observations, 1886.
43. Report of the calcutta Court of Small Causes, 1886.
44. Report on the cawnpore Experimental Station, for the Kharif Season of 1886.
45. Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1886.
46. Buddha Deva Charita, by Babu Grish chandra Ghose.
47. The Mahabharata, Part XXX.
48. Report of the District Charitable Society, 1886.
49. The Jubilee Dawn in Nizam Hyderabad, by Dinsham Ardeshir Teleyarkhan.
50. Report of the Bagbazar Reading Library, 1886.
51. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India, April, 1886, to February 1887.
52. History of the Educational Department, Nizam Hyderabad, for the last 30 years.
53. Administration Report, N. W. P. and Oudh, 1885-86.
54. Bengali Books in the British Museum.
55. Administration Report, Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1885-86.
56. Administration Report, Punjab, 1885-86.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*25th, May 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that District.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 15th April, 1887.

Mr. S. J. Douglas, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th instant.

Babu Sheo Nundun Lal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr. A. H. Collins, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 10th instant.

Babu Petumber Bannerji, Sub-Deputy Collector Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 14th June, 1887.

Babu Radha Kant Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that Sub-Division.

Babu Purna Chunder Bysack, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 14th ultimo.

Babu Prosunno Cumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Silligori, Darjiling, was, on leave, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, on the 19th December, 1885.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th July 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that District from the afternoon of the 7th to the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. S., C. I. E., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 20th April 1887.

Mr. R. Cornish, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 22nd April 1887.

Babu Sri Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

In modification of the order of the 19th ultimo, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Officiating Commissioner, Burdwan Division, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Police.—The services of Mr. A. H. Giles, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Registration.—Moulvi Syed Abdur Raub, Special Sub-Registrar of Burrisaul, is allowed leave for one month and three days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Banamali Roy, Rural Sub-Registrar of Nalchiti, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Burrisaul, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Syed Abdur Raub, or until further orders.

Moulvi Fazlur Rashid is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Nalchiti, Backergunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Banamali Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Gopal Ballub Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is appointed to be also Sudder Sub-Registrar of Balasore, with effect from the 17th March last.

Babu Monmohun Chuckerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of that District, with effect from the 2nd April 1887.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Hossein, Rural Sub-Registrar of Perozepore, in the District of Backergunge, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Bogra, on probation for six months.

Babu Bungshi Dhur Rai, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Murshidabad, is also appointed to be Sudder Sub-Registrar of that District, with effect from the 29 ultimo.

Education.—Mr. R. Parry, Professor, Patna College, is appointed to act as Principal of that college during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. Ewbank, or until further orders.

Babu Kumudini Kanta Bannerji, is appointed temporarily to be Lecturer on Physical Science in the Patna College, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. Ewbank or until further orders.

Judicial.—Babu Hem Chunder Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tumluk, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Anund Nath Mozumdar, or until further orders.

Babu Lal Behari Dey, Munsiff of Bhaugulpore, is vested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local jurisdiction of the Sudder Munsiff, of Bhaugulpore.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Assensole Bench, in the District of Burdwan, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Mr. C. Earpe, Babu Ashutosh Lahuri, Babu Annoda Prosad Ghose, Munshi Fuzl-ul Huq, and Mr. E. M. George.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Ranigange Bench, in the District of Burdwan, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Mr. A Hills and Babu Bepin Behari Mitter.

Babu Sri Nath Sen, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Cuttuck, to be ordinarily stationed at Jajpore during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopal Krishna Ghose or until further orders.

Babu Bungshi Dhur Rai, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Murshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Jadu Nath Goswamy, M. A. B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of the 24-Perguonahs, to be ordinarily stationed at Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Karuna Dass Bose, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

INDIAN T. C. COMPANY
TRADE MARK.
CALCUTTA.
103, Clive Street.
PRICES.
In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	15 0
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0	7 0
Our Jubilee Tea	...	„	0	5 0
In Quarter lb. Tins.				
Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	5 0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0	3 6
Our Jubilee Tea	...	„	0	2 6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,
117 INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	A.
Atharvana Upanishad, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /6 each ...	1	14
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /6 each ...	5	4
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /6 each ...	1	14
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	6
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /6 each ...	4	2
Brahma Sutra, (English) fasc. I ...	0	12
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /6 each ...	3	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. VI, VII, and IX at /6 each ...	1	2
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /6 each ...	0	12
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /6 each	2	4
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/6 each ...	0	12
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) vols I fasc. I—II, II, 1—25 ; III, 1—13 at /10 each fasc. ...	18	6
Chandogya Upanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	6
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans. & Eng.) fasc. I and II at /6 each ...	0	12
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /6 each	4	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /6 each ...	1	2
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /12 each ...	4	8
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—XIII at /12 each	9	12
Kurma Purana, fasc I ...	6	0
Lalita Vistara, (English) fasc. I—II at As. 12 each ...	1	8
Manutica Sangraha, fasc I ...	0	6
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc. II—XVII at /6 each ...	6	6
Markendeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /6 each	1	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at 6 as. each ..	1	2
Nirukta, (Sans.) vol I, fasc. 1—6, vol II fasc. 1 to 6 vols. I I, fasc. 1—4 at /6 each fasc. ...	6	0
Narada Smriti,fasc. I and II at /6 each ...	0	12
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. iii ...	0	6
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.)fasc. ii--v at /6 each ..	1	8
Parisishtaparvana, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /6 each ...	1	2
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. i—iii at /6 each	1	2
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—v at /6 each ...	1	14
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	0	12
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /6 each ...	0	12
Prakrita Lakshanam, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I—III ..	1	2
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—XII at /6 each ...	4	8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at 6/ each	4	2
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /6 each	3	6
Ditto Sankhyana fasc I (Sans) ...	0	12
Sama Veda Samhita, (Sans) vol I, fasc, I—10 II, 1—6 ; III, 1—7 ; IV, 1—6 ; V, 1—8, at 6 ans each fasc. ...	1	14
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /6 each ...	1	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English)fasc. I and ii at /6 each ...	0	12
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	6
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /6 each ...	0	12
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	6
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	6
Sa[illegible]tra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. and II at /12 each..	1	8
Sa[illegible]riya Aranya fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	4	2
Taitt[illegible]tto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /6 each	9	0
D[illegible]o Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxiii at /6 each	12	6
Ditt[illegible] Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /6 each	1	2
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. Ditto t /6 each ...	0	13
Ii and iii a[illegible]areya Svetasvatara Kena Isa Ditto A[illegible] English,) fasc. i and ii at 6 ans. each	0	12
Upanishads, [illegible] (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /6 each ...	7	2
Tandya Brahman[illegible] fasc. I—III(Sans) at 6 ans. each	1	2
Tatta Chintamony, [illegible] Sans.) fasc. III—xii at /3 each ...	3	2
Uttara Naishadha, [illegible] vol. i, fasc. i—6 ; vol. ii, fasc.		
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) ..	4	8
i—6 at /6 each fasc. [illegible]sc. i—li at /6 each ...	0	12
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.) [illegible]d II at 6 each ...	0	12
Vivadaratnakar, fasc. I a[illegible] ...	0	6
Vrihannaradya Purana, fas[illegible] (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—v		
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, [illegible] at /14 each ...	4	6
The same bound in cloth, [illegible] ...	5	2

Arabic and P[illegible]rsian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at /6 each	4	14
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii [illegible] at 1/ each ...	22	0
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc. i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index,(Text)fasc i—xxx vi at 1/each	36	0
Badshanamah with Index,(Text) fasc. i—xix at /6 each ...	7	2
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to, thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/ each ...	20	0
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/ each ..	14	
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books,(Text)fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	3	6
Ditto Azadi, (Text)fasc, i—iv at 6as. each ..	1	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text,) fasc i ...	0	12
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc,i—vi at 12 each	0	12
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 6as. each	1	2
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 49 fasc, at 12as. each ...	30	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 6as. each ...	1	10

424

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself, Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood; and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4, where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118

WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores*, *syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringworm, and even leprosy are cured by it.

Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homœpaths and all other scientific professions totally failed.

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter)with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. This *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)

Commission allowed to whlesale buyers.

Remittances are to be made to me at the following address

NIRAD CHANDRA BASU
48 Champatola 1st lane,—Calcutta.

TESTIMONIALS.

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine. Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one)having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's &c. &c. *Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur. N. B. S. R*

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hekims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. &c. *Prosannocoomar Bose. (goods clerk) Ludhiana, Panjab.*

3rd letter

Sir,

I am greatly benefitted by your medicine. I beg that you will kindly send me one case more without dealy. Three-fourths of the ulcer are healed up and the patient will be highly glad and obliged to find it fully cured. I pray to God that He may grant you long life to relieve such poor sufferers as the patient

Yours &c. &c. *Bhagaban Chandra Acharjya, Gankar, MirjaPur P. O. Murshidabad,* No. 109

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a supplementary preliminary examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that College on Monday the 13th June, 1887, and following days :

Hours and subjects of Examination.

MONDAY.....English Dictation, Grammar and Composition from 1 to 4 P. M.

TUESDAY.....History (of England and India) and Geography (General, and of India in particular) from 1 to 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY....Arithmetic (1st four rules vulgar and decimal fractions and proportion) from 1 to 4 P. M.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, not later than Saturday, the 4th June, for permission to appear at the examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Calcutta, the 11th May 1887. 116

বঙ্কিম বাবুর

দ্বারা লিখিত জীবনী সম্বলিত ঈশ্বর গুপ্তের কবিতা সংগ্রহ ১ম ও ২য় ভাগ। প্রত্যেকের মূল্য ১, মাশুল /১০। সকল দোকানে এবং ১০১নং মসজিদ বাটী ষ্ট্রীটে বাবু গোপাল চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট প্রাপ্য। 111

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Our Special Compaign Watch for India ..	16 8	and 18 8
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	„ 20 8
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch ..	28 8	„ 30 8
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches ..	18 8	„ 20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.

Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

53

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

51 Secretary and Treasurer.

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16. Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior)	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS,

404a

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

Capital and other Funds £383,734 *on the* 31*st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
nager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Risks on the Lives of Native Gentlemen taken at favorable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries. 434

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no Medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: 27 Dalhousie Square.

GEO. L. KEMP,
Secretary.

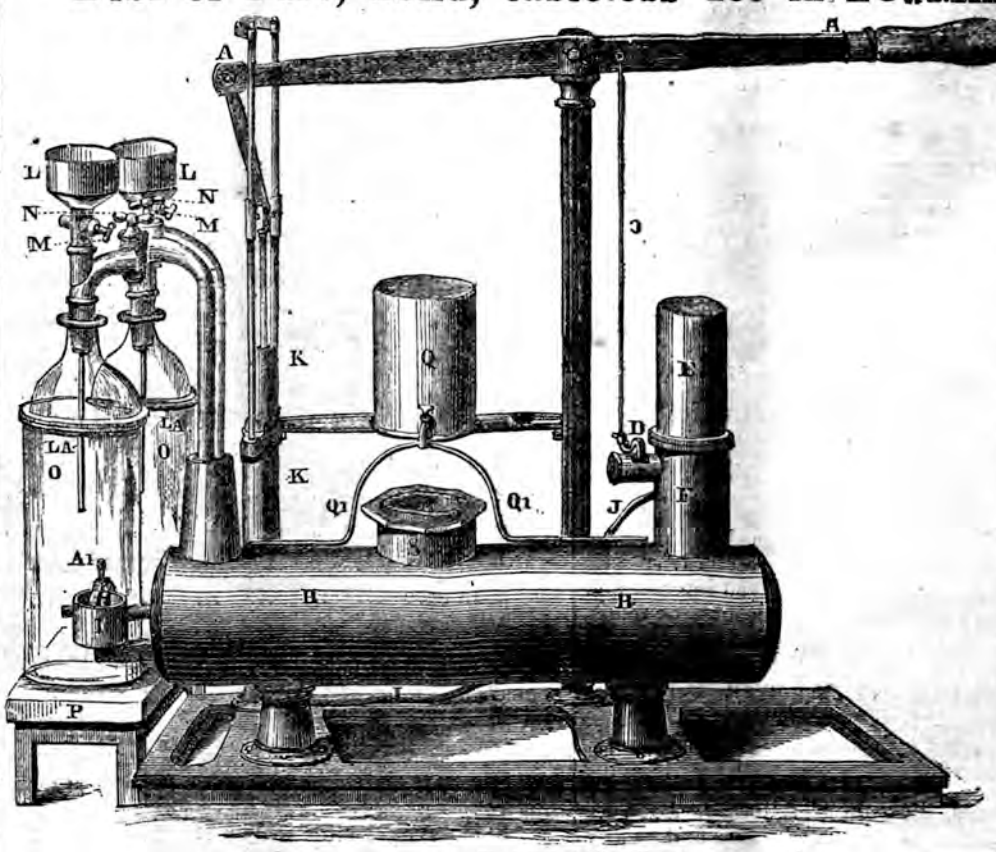
413

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

1887 ICE ICE ICE 1887.

2 lbs of Pure, Solid, tasteless Ice in 20 Minutes.



New Model Machines.

Latest improvements for making block a

Not liable to get out of order.

CASH PRICES.

For a single action (or 1 Decanter ice) Machine, new pattern, complete with its requisites and packed in case	Rs.	190
For a double action or 2 Decanter Machine complete with its requisites and packed in case...	Rs.	275
For a double cylinder Machine *extra Strong* complete with its requisites and packed in case...	Rs.	375
Sulphuric acid in stone jars weighing about 40lb packed in case	Rs.	10

Waxes, Oils, Ice Vases and bottles, Acid and &c. always in Stock

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

102

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

REVD. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I think my eye-sight is strengthened by them already.

44

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs in impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils, carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co. R., Scott Thomson and Co.

427a

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY

ENGLISH LITERATURE COURSE

FOR THE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

NOTES

ON

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE'S

BOOK OF WORTHIES.

AND PALGRAVE'S STUDENT'S LYRICS

BY

WILLIAM E. MILLER, B.A., F.S. Sc. (LOND.)

Price Re. 1-12.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

A BOOK OF WORTHIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "*The Heir of Redcliffe*"

NEW EDITION

Price Re. 1-9.

NEW INDIA

BY H. J. S. COTTON

NEW CHEAP EDITION

97 *As. 10.*

NOW READY

THE CIVIL COURT

POCKET MANUAL

WITH

A FULL INDEX TO EACH VOLUME.

BY D. DENEARJEE, Pleader.

2 *Vols. Cloth Rs. 7-8, or Stiff Boards Rs. 6-8.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure.
2. List of Scheduled Districts.
3. The Royal Charters and Letters Patent, Bengal, N. W. P., Madras, and Bombay.
4. The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act.
5. The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.
6. Rules under the Act.
7. The Evidence Act (as amended by Act III of 1887.)
8. The Oaths Act.
9. The Contract Act (as amended by Act IV of 1886.)
10. The Limitation Act.
11. Stamp Act (as amended by Act IX of 1884.
12. Table of Stamp Duties.
13. Rules framed under this Act.
14. Registration Act (as amended by Act VII of 1886.)
15. Table of Registrars' Fees.
16. Rules framed under this Act.

CONTENTS OF VOL., II.

1. The Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act, XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act IX of 1884.
3. The Negotiable Instruments' Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885.
4. The Court Fees' Act, VII of 1870, as amended by Acts XXI of 1870 and XIII of 1875.
5. The Indian Succession Act, X of 1885, as amended by the District Delegates Act VI of 1881.
6. The Hindoo Wills Act, XXI of 1870.
7. The Parsi Succession Act, XXI of 1865.
8. The Curators' Act, XIX of 1841.
9. The Estates of Lunatics Act, XXXV of 1858,
10. Act for the Collection of Debts on Succession. XXVII of 1860.
11. The Probate and Administration Act V of 1881.
12. The Minors Act, XL of 1858, as amended by act IX of 1886.
13. The Majority Act, IX of 1875.
14. The Common Carriers' Act, III of 1865.
15. The Married Women's Property Act III of 1874.
16. The trusts Act II of 1882.
17. The Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, (as amended by Act, III of 1885.)
18. Rules framed under this Act.
19. The Easements' Act, V of 1882.
20. The Powers-of-Attorney Act, VII of 1882.
21. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870.
22. The Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
23. Rules for registration of documents under the act.
24. General Clauses Act, I of 1868.
25. Act I of 1887.
26. Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871.

After the Civil Procedure Code was printed Section 213 of that Code was amended by Act IV of 1886, and reference thereof has been made at the end of the errata under the heading "Corrections.' Price Rs. 10.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medica Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

406 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

For further information address—Mr. F. Crowder, 156 Radha Bazar, Calcutta. 71

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.)

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 108

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*
W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*
Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER:

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

BANKIM CHUNDER CHATTERJEE'S

NEW WORK

SITARAM

PRICE THREE RUPEES

TO BE HAD

98 OF ALL NATIVE BOOKSELLERS

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOW READY: IN 2 VOLS: DEMY 4 TO:
(PP. 1586).

MANAVA-DHARMA SASTRA

[INSTITUTES OF MANU]

WITH THE COMMENTARIES OF
MEDHATITHI, SARVAJNANARAYANA, KULLUKA,
RAGHAVA-NANDA, NANDANA, AND RAMACHANDRA
WITH AN APPENDIX AND A SUPP. (PP. 171)
CONTAINING
GOVINDARAJA'S
COMMENTARY
BY
THE HONORABLE RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C.S.I.; M.R.A.S.; F.R.G.S.; F.S.S. (LDO)N
Additional Member of Council of the
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
Vice-President, Bombay Branch R. A. Society,
Fellow and Syndic of the University of
Bombay, Government Pleader H.
M.'s High Court, Bombay,
&c.

Price for the whole work, Rs. 25; Postage Rs. 1-10 Annas. Apply to the Proprietor of Ganpat Krishnaji's Press, and Manager, Native Opinion Press, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 84

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta.
4/1 *Gamac Street.*
407

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,
IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE
GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING
SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,
REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES
ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS
SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.
T. E. THOMSON & CO.
421

F. & C OSLER
Calcutta,
GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBTION...1883-84. } **For Glass**
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS
CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL
Table Glassware.
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS,
COUCHES AND OTHER
Glass Furniture.
IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE
Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC
Venetian Mirrors.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the ast 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA
422

All contain English, Bengalee, Fusiee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.
All Traill's Diaries are Copyright.
The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.
Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.
TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES
D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,
In English, Bengaly, Urdu, and Hindi characters,
Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.
Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Re. 1.
"YULE TIDE." 12 annas Post free, Re. 1 prepaid.
54

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	3

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.
Per line 0 4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.